

One copy one year	\$10.00
One copy six months	\$6.00
One copy three months	\$3.00
One copy one month	\$1.00
When delivered by the carrier in the city, twenty-five cents per copy.	
One copy one year	\$2.00
Liberal discounts to clubs.	

ALL letters should be addressed to THE TIMES, Leavenworth, Kansas, OFFICE—No. 12 & 15 SHAWNEE STREET.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS: D. P. LOWE, of Bourbon.

FOR GOVERNOR: JAMES H. HARVEY, of Riley.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: P. P. EIDER, of Franklin.

FOR JUDGE: D. J. BREWER, of Leavenworth.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: W. H. SHAWNEE, of Doniphan.

FOR ATTORNEY: A. THOMAS, of Douglas.

FOR TREASURER: J. H. HAYES, of Johnson.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: A. L. WILLIAMS, of Shawnee.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: H. D. McCARTY, of Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH POST-OFFICE AND

It is a well known fact that Congress was ready to support an appropriation for a Post-Office in Leavenworth had it not been for the opposition the proposition received from the Kansas delegation in Washington—principally Sid. Clark. It was the same Black Bob party who opposed the holding here of any terms of the United States Court, although demanded by the bench and bar, and by all localities.

Judge Lowe has already given his word that he will secure these measures—the word of D. P. Lowe is the promise of an honest man, and just what it is given for. No locality in the State objects to these appropriations in our behalf, and never has. On the contrary, there is a universal feeling of pride for Leavenworth all over Kansas, and every citizen is proud of her growth and prosperity, as the citizen of Illinois is of Chicago, or as Pennsylvania is of Philadelphia. Judge Lowe has always had this feeling, and the interest he now takes in it is not born of his candidacy, and is not a politician's pledge. He knows how large a city, State and National, is paid by our tax, and that the building up of a metropolis here will ensure to the riches and the advantage of the whole State.

As intelligent, influential and public-spirited Democrats as we have here have already told us that they should vote for Lowe and Harvey. They know that to good is accomplished by throwing away votes; they know that Harvey and Lowe will be elected by immense majorities, and they know that Harvey and Lowe, like the rest of us, are only human, and that they cannot feel more cordially towards a city and county that have sustained them by an overwhelming vote. That is the clear duty of Leavenworth now—the Democrats as well as the Republicans. The expenditure of half a million dollars here is a fact of sufficient importance to deserve thoughtful consideration. It is worth thinking of before you vote—it is worth thinking of your neighbor and getting his vote also.

At the last Presidential election we used this same argument to get men, Grant, Democrats listened to it, and many of them voted for him. We said that Grant and Sherman were together; that they were friends of Leavenworth; that they had proposed to make large appropriations at Fort Leavenworth; and that they would feel better if they saw a handsome majority here. It was given, and every prediction proved true. Sherman was made lieutenant and more than two hundred thousand dollars have already been expended in improvements at Fort Leavenworth—going into the pockets of our mechanics and citizens—and the work is not yet half done.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Topeka to-day, and we trust that it will find nominees for Governor and Congressmen from some other County than Leavenworth. We do not need them. They cannot aid the Democrats in any way. This County is Republican by general grand majority. Our County can send great benefits by giving Lowe and Harvey the handsome majority they are entitled to. This is the prudent course, and it is the only one in saying that we should do so.

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN.

Our calculations on the State convention have been proven very incorrect by the result. We got some very unreliable despatches. The despatches, apparently from good sources, that "Northern Kansas is solid for Clark," led us to make some great mistakes in our calculations.—*Lawrence Tribune.*

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHED.

The Tribune published, one morning last week, a telegram from Leavenworth which said: "Wilder is publishing false despatches in the Leavenworth Times. We paid no attention to the charge, not thinking it worthy of denial. We may say now that our despatches were not only all genuine, but the statements and predictions made were true. The Tribune claimed fifty-five majority in the Convention for Clark. The fact was that Clark had seventy-seven votes out of one hundred and ninety-eight. "Very incorrect." "Great mistakes." "Wholly unreliable."

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

and sweethearts, examining the list, shall be able to know whether or not the men in whom they trust are faithful, filthy, and abominable. She says, moreover, that she cannot, nevertheless, forget the disaster she has brought upon a great people. He may console himself with the thought, however, that he was the unwitting cause of the creation of a new Republic in place of the Empire which he misgoverned.

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We are informed that, before the meeting of the State Convention, Sid. Clark had selected about thirty candidates for the Legislature pledged to support him for the U. S. Senate. If this is true, the people of those districts cannot be too cautious in voting for these kind candidates. We know that, in Clark's own County, a ticket was made up headed by the notorious Wholly Unreliable Worden. We do not know the character of the other men on the ticket, but it would certainly be a disgrace to Douglas County and to the whole State to elect such a creature as Worden to the State Senate. His nomination is valuable as a warning. It shows to what a wretched plight the whole State would have been reduced had not Sid. Clark been defeated. Our party and State would have been led and controlled by Speer and Worden. Douglas County needs no advice from us, but she must know that the whole State will spin her wheels as long as she puts poor tools like Worden forward as the representatives and leaders of her twenty thousand citizens. Not thus would we see the historic valor of the past shamed and disgraced by the present.

A United States Senator who will hold his seat for six years will be elected by the Legislature which is soon to be chosen. If the Senator represents the honest people of the State he will co-operate with our Congressmen, Judge Lowe, and they will paralyze old Pomeroy before the first of next February. They will end forever the Pomeroy-Speer-Clark regime, and revolutionize the politics of the State by putting it, on a basis of honor and manhood. That such will be the result we have no doubt whatever, but the work must be begun by the people now, to-day. There is not an hour to lose. Clark and Pomeroy are both in the State, and travelling over the State. They are in power; they have money; they have all the patronage; they have some five or six hundred appointees in Kansas to-day.

This immense power can only be beaten now as it is in electing delegates to the State Convention. The people must rise en masse. Not a single doubtful man must be permitted to go to the Legislature. No one longer. Candidates must be pledged and instructed up to the hilt. No more selling out. No more buying up Legislators. No more wholesale bribery to the tune of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars.

Sid. Clark is still a candidate, and boasts that he can be elected. Pomeroy is still his friend, and still ready to sweat for him. They expect to make latter of the Legislature. Can they do it? Will you permit it? The game was tried with the State Convention, but it did not win. Money was offered for votes, offices were promised, and pledges were made to change the location of Land-Office delegates. Pomeroy said in the presence of C. C. Cowley, "but I will not have a man to purchase Mr. Clark's nomination, and I shall do it." But as fast as these promises were made and these bribes offered, every person who had been thus approached came into the anti-Clark caucus and made public the base proposition. Not one delegate was bought. Let this be remembered forever, for the honor and glory of Kansas. The eighth of September, 1870, was a grand and historic day, and deserves to be as memorable as the day when the Free State men first took up arms against the Ruffians, or as the day when the Kansas soldiers captured the first Rebel flag. The honest and virtuous people shall in their majesty and said: "The people shall not be deceived. We will not live in a State where every Legislature and every Convention is bought up by political thieves and shysters. We will not leave the State, but we will reform and reform it. Our children shall not say of us that we left them a profligate and debauched inheritance. Other States shall not say of us: 'You whipped the pro-slavery boys, and you conquered the traitors, but you cared more for money than honor, and you sold your souls to political corruptionists.'"

The revolution has come, and come grandly. It must be continued through all the glories and glories. But remember, gentlemen, that every vote will count. Secure a true man, not a liar, not a thief, not a shyster, not a man who wants to go to Topeka to make money, to betray you for a dirty bribe. Watch every man; pledge and instruct every man. And if you cannot be controlled by comrades, spurn and blot the cause!

With more candor than judgment, an orthodox Democratic journal—the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle—thus explains the course to be pursued in regard to the Fifteenth Amendment: "We should avoid the appearance of hostility to this infamous amendment, at least until we are in a position to secure its repeal by a competent authority. This course is earnestly recommended on the score of future party success."

Frank Blair's policy all the time! "Wait until the Democrats elect a President," he said,—"then reconstruction shall be upon." "So that the North shall believe that we accept the Fifteenth Amendment; when we get power it shall be declared inoperative."—Is the nation now offered for Democratic guidance.

The Tribune published, one morning last week, a telegram from Leavenworth which said: "Wilder is publishing false despatches in the Leavenworth Times. We paid no attention to the charge, not thinking it worthy of denial. We may say now that our despatches were not only all genuine, but the statements and predictions made were true. The Tribune claimed fifty-five majority in the Convention for Clark. The fact was that Clark had seventy-seven votes out of one hundred and ninety-eight. "Very incorrect." "Great mistakes." "Wholly unreliable."

The Tribune published, one morning last week, a telegram from Leavenworth which said: "Wilder is publishing false despatches in the Leavenworth Times. We paid no attention to the charge, not thinking it worthy of denial. We may say now that our despatches were not only all genuine, but the statements and predictions made were true. The Tribune claimed fifty-five majority in the Convention for Clark. The fact was that Clark had seventy-seven votes out of one hundred and ninety-eight. "Very incorrect." "Great mistakes." "Wholly unreliable."

The Tribune published, one morning last week, a telegram from Leavenworth which said: "Wilder is publishing false despatches in the Leavenworth Times. We paid no attention to the charge, not thinking it worthy of denial. We may say now that our despatches were not only all genuine, but the statements and predictions made were true. The Tribune claimed fifty-five majority in the Convention for Clark. The fact was that Clark had seventy-seven votes out of one hundred and ninety-eight. "Very incorrect." "Great mistakes." "Wholly unreliable."

The Tribune published, one morning last week, a telegram from Leavenworth which said: "Wilder is publishing false despatches in the Leavenworth Times. We paid no attention to the charge, not thinking it worthy of denial. We may say now that our despatches were not only all genuine, but the statements and predictions made were true. The Tribune claimed fifty-five majority in the Convention for Clark. The fact was that Clark had seventy-seven votes out of one hundred and ninety-eight. "Very incorrect." "Great mistakes." "Wholly unreliable."

The Tribune published, one morning last week, a telegram from Leavenworth which said: "Wilder is publishing false despatches in the Leavenworth Times. We paid no attention to the charge, not thinking it worthy of denial. We may say now that our despatches were not only all genuine, but the statements and predictions made were true. The Tribune claimed fifty-five majority in the Convention for Clark. The fact was that Clark had seventy-seven votes out of one hundred and ninety-eight. "Very incorrect." "Great mistakes." "Wholly unreliable."

teen officers, and forty servants, his physical wants must be pretty well looked after. Surrounding as he is by his personal appointments who vie with one another in their attentions, he cannot, nevertheless, forget the disaster he has brought upon a great people. He may console himself with the thought, however, that he was the unwitting cause of the creation of a new Republic in place of the Empire which he misgoverned.

It is reported that the ex-Emperor Louis Napoleon recently purchased, through his agents, an estate in Kent, England, and that he has invested in British and other solid securities about thirty millions of dollars, and has an annual income of about half a million from his investments in the English funds alone, with some more from investments in other countries, the United States included. If the report be true, Napoleon, although a prisoner, is in tolerably good circumstances financially.

MANY a true word is said to be spoken in jest, and considerable unpalatable truth is as frequently depicted quite unwittingly. A Democratic speaker recently urging the claims of a police justice of New York for the nomination of Chief Justice of the State, said: "I have served you so long on a justice's bench, who has served you so long on a justice's bench, who has been brought into immediate contact with you all."

THE population of Pittsburgh proper is 85,254; Allegheny City and South Side boroughs will approximate 90,000, which will give the city nearly over 175,000, an increase since 1858 of over 50 per cent.

L. C. PARKER is nominated over J. F. Apler, by one vote, as member of Congress from the St. Joseph district.

The Topeka Independent says no good can possibly result from burning Pomeroy in effigy every time he comes to Topeka.

ITEMS FROM PLEASANT RIDGE.

The Editor of the Leavenworth Times: This has been a great year for the farmers of this portion of Leavenworth County. Such fine crops they have never before raised, and it is to be inferred that they feel glad. Taken all in all, this has been the finest season for the products of the farm known in Kansas since its settlement.

Since its settlement, the great wealth has been distributed that, while corn suffered no injury, sufficient dry weather came on in harvest time to allow all grain to be cared for nicely. If any person should wish to see the "garden-spot of the west," he should lose no time in visiting the farm-fair at Creek Valley.

All stock-raisers, for a few years past, have been dispensing with common breeds as rapidly as possible, and securing the finest in the country. This part of Kansas has about thrown off the "new dress," and is rapidly assuming the garb worn by the older States.

Our most extensive dealers in stock, at present, are Joel Hatt, Esq., and Mr. William Buchanan. They have been engaged in the business several years, and are among the most reliable in the country. The proved Leavenworth and Topeka railroad has been surveyed through the Valley, and is regarded very favorably by the masses of our citizens. They do not suppose that the immediate or direct advantage to them will be so great, but they know that the railroad will be a benefit to the country, and that what helps here, at least indirectly, helps them. They expect—and naturally too—that a station will be built at their place, and that it will be a great convenience. A fair regard by the company for the reasonable desires of the people along the line in the way of these things, will result in a very profitable co-operation in the construction of the road. Educational matters, under the impetus given by Mr. B. E. McCarty, a year ago, are making rapid progress. The most astonishing progress has been made by a majority of young men. Our popular postmaster, Christopher Smith, has been elected to the position of our Democratic neighbors to the contrary notwithstanding. They thought this was a terrible war, but it is not. It is a good thing. If he had selected a son, there would have been no difficulty in figuring out where their sympathies would have been. Mr. Meyer believes in "The Leavenworth Paper," for within the past month or two he has taken more than twenty new subscribers, a great many of them Democrats who are beginning to "wake up."

Politically speaking, the admission of fifty lately disfranchised, loyal Republican citizens to the State Convention, held at Topeka, is a great triumph. It shows that the white men of the State are not afraid of the colored man, and that they are ready to stand by him. It shows that the colored man is not afraid of the white man, and that he is ready to stand by him. It shows that the State is ready to stand by the colored man, and that the colored man is ready to stand by the State.

Mr. Coffin, it is understood, has been nominated for Representative, while a great many are urging the claims of Dr. J. F. Hathaway, and Mr. W. E. Goble. The latter gentlemen refuse to accept the nomination on their own motion for the nomination, and insist upon the people listening to the claims of no person, and canvass for the strongest and best man, and the county and the city. Our people are going to insist upon this, and the light is to be directed as I have indicated.

We want to elect a man who will not be elected to act upon a platform adopted by the people before a nomination.

Mr. Coffin, it is understood, has been nominated for Representative, while a great many are urging the claims of Dr. J. F. Hathaway, and Mr. W. E. Goble. The latter gentlemen refuse to accept the nomination on their own motion for the nomination, and insist upon the people listening to the claims of no person, and canvass for the strongest and best man, and the county and the city. Our people are going to insist upon this, and the light is to be directed as I have indicated.

We want to elect a man who will not be elected to act upon a platform adopted by the people before a nomination.

Mr. Coffin, it is understood, has been nominated for Representative, while a great many are urging the claims of Dr. J. F. Hathaway, and Mr. W. E. Goble. The latter gentlemen refuse to accept the nomination on their own motion for the nomination, and insist upon the people listening to the claims of no person, and canvass for the strongest and best man, and the county and the city. Our people are going to insist upon this, and the light is to be directed as I have indicated.

(From the N. Y. Herald.) After a long extending over a period of more than eleven hundred years, the day of the Pope's temporal power is drawing to a close. The Pope's temporal power, which has been more or less a shadow, is now a reality. The Pope's temporal power, which has been more or less a shadow, is now a reality. The Pope's temporal power, which has been more or less a shadow, is now a reality.

The future of the Republic party can be judged by its past; and its pledges and its actions will be its best evidence. The future of the Republic party can be judged by its past; and its pledges and its actions will be its best evidence. The future of the Republic party can be judged by its past; and its pledges and its actions will be its best evidence.

1. It will surely and resolutely maintain its work of enlightenment, of reconstruction, of making all citizens equal under the law, and of securing the rights of the people. 2. It will surely and resolutely maintain its work of enlightenment, of reconstruction, of making all citizens equal under the law, and of securing the rights of the people.

3. The pledge of the last National Republican Convention, that the party would be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit, will be faithfully carried out, as already inaugurated by the measures to fight the battle of 1868. 4. The debt will be funded at a low rate of interest, and "having been contracted for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, will be extended over a fair period of redemption."

5. The present monthly amount of its reduction, so that the same generation shall be required to fight the battle of 1868. 6. The Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 7. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

8. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 9. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

10. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 11. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

12. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 13. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

14. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 15. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

16. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 17. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

18. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 19. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

20. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 21. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

22. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 23. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

24. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 25. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

26. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 27. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

28. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 29. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

30. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 31. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

32. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 33. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

34. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 35. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

36. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 37. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

38. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens. 39. The revival of our American commerce—the development of our vast resources—the completion of the work of the Union, and also to pay the entire cost of its preservation, by bearing heavy and oppressive burdens.

Lawrence Journal and Tribune, Kansas City. The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of Finance, Ernest Picot; Superintendent of Public Works, Pierre Duran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magnin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin Fourichon; Minister of War, Louis Jules Trochu, also president of the committee.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Provisional Government of the new Republic of France taking the name of the National Government: Emmanuel Arago, Cressieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin, Pellissier, Ernest Picot, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. The Ministry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Louis Carnot; Minister of